# THE LOUISIANA IM 3ROGLIO.

ELFORE THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

ACCOUNT OF GEN. A. S. BADGER.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BECKWITH.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF AN OFFICER.

The Number of the Killed and Wound ed on the 14th September-How the Police Were Surrounded-Operaviens in Colfax, De Soto and

ing Betails. The official report of the officer who made at successful effort to find the murderers of one Alston, a colored citizen of De Soto parish, Louis-

St. Martinsville-Interest.

lana, has been received here. After describing his search after the murderers, he says: 'In no community where I have yet been have I found the condition of things as unfavorable as in the parish of De Soto. There seems to be a p riect condition of lawlessness, and the negroes in a continual state of terror, and hopeless as to their prospect of obtaining justice from the purish courts. The whites, as far as I could earn, are members of the 'White League,' and are bitter in their enmity to the blacks, and un-questionably intend to adhere to the resolution of the League, entered into before the election, to drive out of the country, or kill if they remained a! colored citizens who voted the Radical ticket, The murder of Alston is the first fruit of this determination, and unless the law takes prompt and severe action toward the murderers of this man, other crimes still more atrocious will unquestionably follow. I visited the scene of the Alston murder, and from all the circumstances is barbarous and unwarranted murders which has

Testimony Taken by the Congressional Committee Yesterday. NEW ORIEANS, Feb. 2-W. H. Twitchell wa perore the Congressional committee to-day. His testimony was substantially the same as given before the sub-committee.

ever come under my notice."

GLY. A. S. HADGER TESTIFIED:

Has been superintendent of police; born in Boat the came here with Federal trough; had an accarge of twelve or fitteen detectives under my control; ergenization of Lengue commenced in July on a military basis in companies and sections; was regularly drilled, and in September must have numbered 2,000 men; had information of 1,500; an article announcing the negroes would raid drinking shops, and calling on whites for protection, brought in a great accession; arms came from New York and Philadelphia; never heard of the Black League, which had no existence; the proportion of races in the city is about 10,000 whites to 8,000 biasks; several times the negro race held the whites in great fear, about the 12th of September arms were brought to Leed's foundry, and these the White Leaguers distributed; this created excitement; a mass meeting soon after assembled, which called upon people to arm for 2 o'clock; the same day at 330 clock I was ordered to move my brigade to opposite the custom-house; then called on the crowds to disperse; sent a seemd of cavalry to do the same. GEN, A. S. BADGER TESTIFIED :

WHICH WAS FIRED CFOS.

The White League was moving now down Poydras street; I changed front; saw next that another body was moving down with Gatling guns; or dered to open fire; was then fired upon by a body of infantry; my infantry then also opened fire. The White Leaguers advanced under cover of the treight on the levee; was soon hadly wounded in several parts of the body, and know but little more; I was treated very kindly by the, whites, who carried me to the hospital. Gen. Ogden, who commanded on the 14th of September, also com-WHICH WAS PIEUD TROP.

the white leader had an intimidating effect. Two or three policemen on the day of election were driven away. A movement originating with the High school boys had driven colored pupils from the mixed schools. One church was fired into on Howard street. It was reported to me that colored men in several instances were marched up to the polis and hosted. Some registration papers were taken and tern up. A policeman was ordered away on Spain street by White Leaguers. Some negroes were threatened with discharge at the polis; nite in the Third ward. I should judge that not less than five bundred were discharged. I commanded, all told, three hundred men in police to visit St. Martinoville to replace certain office-holders previously expelled. This was in May, 1872. Two men were badly wounded on picket one night, and the following day

one night, and the following day
THERE WAS A LITTLE BRUSH.
United States troops subsequently came up and
ended the strair. On the 14th of September some
ladders had been beyoken by the White
Leaguers from one or two of the ladder companier; after the 14th the police would not have
been able to make certain political arrests; the
organization stood in a threatening attitude towards heliogy's authority; it was openly stated
that the government would have been overthrown
on the withdrawal of the United States troops;
on the 4th of January the White Leaguers were
depended upon to carry out the movement: police
only would not have been able to do nothing; school
boys could not have been arrested; police were supernumeraties: CATLING OUNS WERE PURNISHED

by the Government. This city, compared with others, is turbulent. The State-house, witness supposes, was barrieaded by Gen. Campbell; had no tears of an attack on the State-house on the 4th of lanuary; had no report of an attack on preceding days, but thinks there was danger of preceding days, but thinks there was danger of an attack; during two or three years have been called upon to disperse riotous colored crowds, brought together about questions of wages. One white man, captain of a steamer, was killed, though some of the leaders of the negroes were white men.

J. R. Beckwith testified is a United States district attorney; has been since 1830; in the Colfax trial mone of the Incits were undisputed; in 1873, affairs, to give a brief resumer, were in a state of deorganization; the offices in Grant parish were claimed by both parties; the Republicans took possession of the court-house; a meeting of white citizens was called for the 1st of April; the report among the negroes was that the whites were

port among the negroes was that the whites were coming in, a conservate mission in; special dejectes, mostly negroes, were sworn in; white coming in, a conservate took place amid frequent slarms; armed bands gathering on both sides, a slight skirsuish at inst courred at long range; the killing of a negro created additional alarm; town was in a state of slege for several days, nearness throwing up breastworks; an attempt was made to recove, under a fing of truce, negro women and children; whites now made as serious attack, negroes going partly in court-house, partly attempting to escape; latter being almost entirely slangulered; there was rome response of firing from court-house, which was utilimately set fire to by pegrada, urged up by white; white flags being hung out, white meacame up and offered terms; some negroes started out and were killed; at snother rally prisoners were taken out and guarded, some being abot and killed; one man remained, rotusing to surrender, and was burnt up; a cavaleace of prisoners was marched of at 9 at night and were mostly shot; prisoners at night and were mostly shot;

marched of strat night and were mostly shot;
FIETV.NISE HODIES ABOUT COURT-HOUSE
were put in trenches and buried; several defences were set up, among others that negroes
mediated haviesmess, general danger to whites,
molecting of coords, fring on flage of trucos, ac,
all of which witness discredited; character created by slavery has never been eradicatel; reason
why white leaders of negroes have so much influence with them is habit of mind the negro has of
following like sizely whoever has their confidence;
there have been over half dozen riots and massacres in the State-thee 1800; there is no adequate
remedy for killing of megroes in this State as soon
as men, obnoxious politically, are killed; there
seems to be a class of apologists that suring up; a
large number of oldseens are opposed to crime.

Movements of Sheridan.

Movements of Sheridan. enderstand they will not return to New Orleans

# Important Weeting of the National Grange at

Charleston, S.C., To-day. sarue number of delegates of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, which sneets here toon rates of reachance, which where there to morrow, have already arrived, said it is expected all the States of the Union, except this one, will be reposented. The proceedings of the body will be very important in their bearing upon the future course of the Geder. The citizens give the delegates, especially shore from the North, a hearty welcome, and arrangements have been made for a series of excursions and extertainments.

MA ON CHINK, PA., Feb. 2. James Brotriek. one of the original settlers of Summit Hill, w sturied here yesterday. He died last Sunday, in the eighty third year of his age. He was one of the party who mined the first coal of the Lebigh Coal and Navigation Company, in the year 1820, which shipments were 25 tons in the year. Ho was well known throdishout the State, and was need the firm of Holland, Lockhart, McCean a Ch. who were con ranters for mining Lehi g al from 1830 to 1840, and was the last survivor

NEWS FROM OTHER LANDS.

The Fishop of Paderborn to Run for Farlig-

ment. Bentin, Feb. 2.-The Ultramontanes resolved to run the Bishop of Paderborn as candidate for Parliament from Briton, Westphalis.

CHINA.

A Child of Three Years is Proclaimed Emperor. LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Pall Mall Gazette says a private telegram has been received from China confirming the reports of the death of the Em-peror, and stating that the Empress, overcome with grief, committed suicide. The dispatch further says that a son of the seventh prince, a child three years old, has been proclaimed Em-peror, and that Empress Nother is again Regent. FRANCE.

MacMahon's Power to Dissolve the Assembly Granted by a Decisive Majority-The Dead

Lock in the Assembly Ended. PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Assembly to-day adopted M. Wallon's amendment to the Ventavon bill, granting Presidents of the republic power to granting Presidents of the republic power to dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The division took place amid intense excitament. The vote was announced as follows: For the amendment, 450; against it. 250; majority in favor, 250.

M. Dufeure reported an amendment to the Ventavon bill from the Committee of Thirty, providing in effect as follows: That the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, three months before the expiration of each septennial term, shall decide otheir own accord, or at the request of the President of the Republic, whether any revision of the constitution shall be made.

In case such revision is determined upon both chambers must meet in Congress before the decicion is carried into excection, and revisions of the constitution will not be valid unless certified by a two third majority of Congress.

The dead-lock in the Assembly has ended.

The Right Centre and all the factions of the Left have united in a majority, which controls the Hone

have united in a majority, which controls

GREAT BRITAIN. Programme of the Liberals-Forster's Ideas too far in Advance for the Whigs-Hart-

ington to be the Leader. LONDON, Feb. 2.—At a meeting of the Liberal party, to be held to-morrow, the supporters of Mr. Forster will present a programme of principles comprising the universal establishment of school boards, the assimilating of county and berough fianchises, a redistribution of parliamentary seats and reform of land tenure.

The Whigs refuse to indure this platform, considering it too advanced. The meeting is expected to pass at once a resolve, regretting the retirement of Mr. Gladatone. Mr. Goshen will then nominate the Marquis of Hastington for the leadership of party. A number of advanced Laberals, including Messys. Faweett and Mundella, will attend the meeting in order to define their position. They will state that while willing to give the Marquis of Hartington general support they reserve the liberty of advocating their own opinions. Mr. Forster will present a programme of princi-

rinions. The independent Liberals will advocate the doption of the Forster programme with a view of the education of the party and raising agitation in the country.

The bark Chillingham, from Philadelphia, for New Castle, England, is missing, and it is be-The billiard handicap tournament, which began a week zgo, closed this evening. J. Roberts wen the first prize, and Alfred Bennett the

SENATORIAL BALLOTINGS. No Choice in Florida, West Virginia, Wisconsin or Minnesota.

YLORIDA.

TALLAHASSER, Feb. 2—Une ballot was had teday, as follows: Henderson 34, McLin 24, Requia 3, Sam Walker 10, Hopkins 2, Witherspoon 2, Knight and Maxwell 1. FLORIDA.

MILWAUKER, Feb. 2.—The eleventh ballot for United States Senator, taken to-day, resulted as follows: Carpenter, 59; Bragg, 32; Uole, 17; Hazelton, 2; 2 absentees, MINNESOTA.

Sv. Part., Feb. 2.—In joint ballot to-day Davis received 27 votes, a gain of 1; Ramsay lost 1, and Lockren (Dem.) received the same as before. The

Inited States Senate between size as such tealight.
The thirty-fourth ballot in the caucus resulted a follows: Walker, 23: Price, 14: Brannon, 9; chason, 5; Bennett, 6: scattering, 8.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

Mob Law in the Legislature-NEW YORK, Feb. 2.-A Harrisburg dispatch says: In the Pennsylvania Heuse of Representatives to-night, Mr. Talley, Democrat, of Delaware county, made a motion to refer a petition of citizens of Lancaster city, contesting the seat of tee on the Judiciary. The Republicans raised a gally organized when the petition was originally introduced. Spenker Patterson decided against the Republicans, when an appeal was taken and his decision was sustained by a large majority.
Mr. Wolfe, Republican, of Union county, then
raised a further point of order, that it required
two thirds of those present to take up the petition
under a suspension of the rules. The Speaker
rendered an adverse decision, and entertained a
motion to achourn.

rendered an adverse decision, and entertained a motion to adjourn.

Wolfe sprang to his feet and insisted that he had a right to be heard on his point. The Speaker declared him out of order ras no appeal had been taken from his decision, a motion to adjourn was not debatable. Wolfe insisted that he

shed.

Harmanteg. Feb. 2.—In the House action upon a revolution to censure Mr. Wolf for disobeying the rules of the House during the disgraceful seven of last evening, was postposed till to-moreoven of last evening, was postposed till to-moreoven of last evening.

Consecration of the Bishop. BURLINGTON, N. J., Feb. 2-Rev. John Scarberough, D. D., was consecrated bishep of Southern New Jersey, in St. Mary's church, of this place, at meen to day—Bishop Potter, of New York, consecrator; Bishops Stevens and Howe, of Pennsylvania, assistees; Doane of Albany an I Paddock of Massachusetts as presenters. An eloquent sermon was delivered by Bishop Keriot, of Pittsburg. Distinguished visitors of all shades were in attendance, and the church was overcrowded.

House Resolution on Louisiana Passed by

the Senate. Toraka, Feb. 6.—The Senate this evening passed the House concurrent resolutions indorsing the President and General Sheridan's action

Railroad Sale Postponed-Mardi Gras. Monner, Ana., Feb. 2 -The sale of the Mobile and Chattanooga railroad was postponed to-day by the special master and commissioners until by the special master and commissioners until the second Monday (with) of March next.

Strangers visiting Mobile on Mardi Gras will be handsomely entertained by Fellx and the citi-zens generally, day and night. The parade can-not be excelled anywhere. All the railroads will issue half rate tickets.

St. Louis Defaloation. Louis, Mc., Feb. 2.-Theodore Kalb vie

president and acting president, and F. M. Walks, accretary, made an assignment to-day of the Peopie's Savings Institution's deposits in bank, smounting to about \$600,000, almost wholly to very poor people, numbering perhaps two thousand. Notaing has been heard of Wuerfel, the missing capter. King Kalakaus Sails for Home.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—King Kalakana and suite and the United States Minister at Hawaii (Mr. Pierce) sailed to-day in the Unites States (Mr. Pierco) sailed to-day in the Unites States steamer Pensscola for Honolulu. The Pensacola was escurted down the hay by the United States steamer McFherson, on board of which were Geo. Schofield and staff. A royal sainte was fired from the forts as the steamer passed.

Episcopal Convention. pal diocese of Hillinois meets to-morrow in this city to elect a successor to the late Bishop White-house. Among the names mentioned as candi-dates are lirs, De Kover, of Racine; Louds, of Baltimore, and Fulton, of Alabama.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., Feb. 2.—Fifteen hundred coal miners of the Brazil district are on a strike, the operators having proposed to reduce the pay form 85 to 70 cents per ton. The operators say they will not yield.

Congressional momination. Nenwicz, Cows., Feb. 2 .- The Third Corgressional Di rict Re-mb'lean convention 3 -day

### TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

THEODORE REHEARSING HIS SHAME.

THE UNPUBLISHED CARD OF DENIAL

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH WOODHULL.

Henry Ward Beecher the Cause of It.

How Near He Came to Taking a Pistol and Shooting Beecher on the Street First, and the Stronger Reasons for Doing So Afterwards. Not Made to Ap-

pear Yet.

New York, Feb. 2.-Brooklyn court was crowded again to-day. Mrs. Tilton, with her female friends was early in attendance. They were soon followed, however, by the plaintiff and his lawyers. Tilton resumed his evidence at the point where it was broken off vesterday. He said the next interview with Beecher occurred shortly after: I think the second week in February, at my house, at my request, given to Mr. Moulton. told him when he came that I wanted to know I told him when he came that I wanted to show if he could tell me with reference to the little boy, Raiph, and he said that the date fixed by Mirr. Tilton was a correct one. Beecher asked me the date. I told him Elizabeth had told me that the date at which their criminal intimacy bad begun was on the 10th of October, 1868, and he said that he had no remembrance of it, but

Some expressions of grief and misery fell from him, and that was the end of the interview, and he went to Mr. Moulton's house. This interview insted ten or fifteen minutes. I recoilect the time of the publication of Mrs. Woodbull's card. Had an interview at Moulton's house with Beecher at the time of that publication. I told him she came to me at the Golden Agy office and put a cord in my hand, which she wished me to read. One portion stated that a public teacher. In one city was living with the wife of another public teacher in the same city. She said that she referred to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and my wife. She related other particulars which were gathered in her card of November, 2, 1872. Her other story was that I discovered the latimacy, and had used HE THOUGHT SHE WAS RIGHT.

PERSONAL VIOLENCE TO MY WIPE, PERSONAL VIOLENCE TO MY WIFE, had taken the wedding ring from her and ground it into the earth with my heel. I told Beecher that Moulton and I went to Mrs. Woodhull's house about the matter, and had an interview with her. She referred only slightly to the scandal, and Moulton admonished her that she should not speak ill of her. Moulton told me when coming away that he thought this woman was not in her right mind, and it was from that time that Moulton. Beacher and myself were in consultation to stop the circulation of this woman's story. Beecher was greatly agitated, and Moulton told him there was no cause for alarm as they could easily keep her quiet. He advised kindness to be used with her, and to put her under some obligation to us. Beecher coincided with this view, and we agreed to become

PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH HER, and treat her as gentlemen should treat a lady; we resolved to make her acquainted with Mrs. Tilton and Mrs. Moulton, but Mr. Beecher said Mrs. Heecher would not become acquainted with her; Heecher would he hoped the ladies would exercise a good influence over Mrs. Woodhull; in pursuance of that arrangement I published an article in the Gaiden Age about the enfranchismment of women, in which I alluded to Mrs. Woodhull; I drew up an article claiming the right of women to vote on the ground of their being clittens of the United States; I had it published in the form of a tract and addressed it to Charles Summer; this was one favor I did her: she then breught in a biographical sketch of herself, written by hor hurband, which she asked me to revise; I did so, and completed the manuscript, after which I published it; six or seven weeks after Mr. Mealton told me he had a letter written to Mr. Beecher by Mrs. Woodhull with reference to presiding PERSONALLY ACQUAINTED WITH HER, Mrs. Woodhull with reference to presiding

Mr. Beecher had been asked to preside at her meeting; Mr. Beecher was present; I told him i had presided at a meeting of hers in Cooper in stitute, when she lectured on "Finance:" Mr. Beecher said he would not like to preside, but if he changed his mind he would let me know; Meulton and I went to the ball, which was crowded, and I introduced her with a few words; I left town a few days after on my lecturing tour, and, with Mr. Moulton, made a friendly call upon her; it was on account of the publication of her pamphiet. "Tit for Tat" that he broke off relations with Mrs. Woodhull, and I say here that Henry Ward Beecher is responsible for my intimacy with Mrs. Woodhull; on the evening of the AT THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING

who showed it to me. In the first or second week of December, 1871. Beecher came into Moulton's study when I was present. He asked me if Mr. Moulton had conferred with me on my formally reliring from the church, and I said he had done so, but I thought there was no reason why I should resign. Beecher said it was reported among church members that I was a spiritualist and had forsaken the church. He said he understood my situation and how I was placed; but he asked me to write a formal letter to the church asking for dismissal, but I said no; that he knew the reason of my being identified with Mrs. Woodhull. I said if it was dangerous to have my name on the church roll, strike it out or get a new one printed, and told him that if he treated the matter boldly he would soon get rid of the difficulties by which he was surrounded.

o require that I should retire from his church on account of my liberal views in religion; I peremptorily declined to ask for a letter of dismission from the church on that occasion. I met Mr. Beecher in the cars while traveling; I was writing, and be came up and said, "I hope this is not another poem like 'Sir Marmaduke;' "I said, "No, it was an essay;" he said he thought there was no peace any more on earth for him, and he saw nothing but trouble for himself; I told him is he met the matter boldly there could not be any danger; he thought my paper was innical to him, and advised that some person in the office should be made a friend of his; I told him to go to his work and not be downcast, and relieve his mind of all apprehension of me; the tears then came into his eyes and he left me; that is the substance of that interview with Mr. Beecher. When I was secturing in the West I was asked about my sudden removal from the Independent, and on my return I told my friends this, and also Mr. Noulton, giving him the true reasons, which I desired to publish in the Gelden Age; Moulton advised me not to do so. This paper (paper produced) was an article prepared by Mr. Johnson and myself for publication; the 1 SAID IT WAS A PALSE TRING

were horrible and injurious to my reputation: I believed I was entitled, in good faith, to the \$7,000 from Bowen: I wrote a letter to Pastor Halliday at a later period dissolving my connection with the church: I had several conversations with Mr. Beecher with regard to having some person on the Caristian Union who could deal more lairly by me on the subject of the scandal, one who knew the facts, and I suggested Officer Johnson: after Mr. Bowen paid me the \$7,000 Mr. Moulton asked me, as coming from Mr. Clafin, that if Mr. Bowen took back his charges against Beecher I should withdraw mine; the paper was then drawn up which I signed; Mr. Bowen, when giving me the \$7,000, said STORIES TOLD IN THE WEST

HE HAD NO ILL-FERLING TOWARD ME, and that if I supposed he had I was wrong. He published a vindication and justification of myself in the Independent, which was copied in the Christian Union, with comments attached. Mr. Fullerton then read the article as published in the Christian Union, with the comments attached, on April 17, 1872, and it was offered in article. HE HAD NO ILL-PERLING TOWARD ME. I remember Mr. Beecher dining at Mr. Moulton's house in October, 1872. The only feature on the occasion is this: Mr. Beecher said to me that he was either going to have or and had the anniversary of his silver wedding. He spoke to me about his popularity and the strength of his friends. He saked me if I thought there were any imminent dangers in our case. I told him that this was a

and, as he was writing "The Life of Christ," he could go to the Holy Land to study the subject more throughly; I told him there were so many prying eyes that it was dangerous for him to remain in the pulpit, and he promised to think over it this was all that occurred; I was in New Hampshire when the Woodhull publication of the scandal was made, and on my return home I was told that been circulating a whole week during my shrence; I was informed by either Moulton or Heccher that they had a conference when it came out, and thought it was better to treat the publication with silence, as the best means of killing it, Mr. Beecher said if any denial was made it would only provoke the Woodhulls to produce it in another form, and so it would have to be denied three or four times; there were several meetings about this time in GOOD TIME TO RESIGN.

MR. MOULTON'S STUDY,
and at one of them it was proposed to publish the
card by me which has aiready been given in evidence. I said that if any card was to be published I was not the person to do so: that it was
the duty of Mr. Beecher, as one of the parties
more intimately connected, to publish the card.
I told him he might deny it, and I would not
contradiot his denial. I said that if I published
the card the public would say that Mr. Tilton's
wife had been attacked, and he merely published
the card vindicating his conduct with the Woodhalls. I told him that I was angry that they put
on me the responsibility of meeting the Woodhall story, and that all the odium was left upon
my aboutders.

Recess was here taken by the court. MR. MOULTON'S STUDY.

AFTER RECESS TILTON BESUMED  wance, and I want you to give me your word of honor if Beecher and myself come into collision you will not act on one side or the other," and he rave me his word, both as a lawyer and a gentleman, that he would not do so. Gen. Tracy was then handed the letter of contrition, and after reading, he said: "Great God! a man who has suffered so much as was expressed here should not be held up to the world." He said this was a case in which truth ought to be denied. He said the story, it told, would not only

case in which truth ought to be denied. He said the story, it told, would not only

INJURE BEECHER AND MY WIFE,
but also me, as the world would never forgive me for condening my wife's effense. Woodruff uttered a prohibition against Moulton, publishing a card on the subject. The upshot of the whole matter was that it was agreed to keep perfect silence on the subject. In the latter part of November or December, 1872, an interview took place between Beecher. Woodruff and myself in Moulton's study. Beecher produced some letters written by his sister, Mrs. Hooker, to him threatening to come down to Beecklyn, and read from the pulpit a confession of his relation with Mrs. Tilton. Beecher asked what was to be done, and I said, "Give me the letters, and I will see Mrs. Hooker and stop them." I got the letters, naw her and stopped them. I saw Mrs. Hooker in the city of New York at the house of a lady friend. The interview with Mrs. Hooker lasted about an hour. I communicated the fact of the interview to Beecher, who said he was thankful at escaping the great danger which threatened him from members of his own family. At the interview to scretching to be done had come, and suggested that a portion of the tripartite agreement should be published in some reputable newspaper to connect the effect of the Woodhull scandal. Moulton said he thought this would do, but I objected, as this retraction of Bowen's was no denial, and I told them to

BEWARE OF PUTTING BOWER IN A CORNER if he had any evidence. I remember the letter written by Mrs. Tilton to Dr. Storrs towards the close of December, 1872. I had an interview with Beecher and Mosilton with regard to my publishing a statement to counteract the influences of Mrs. Woodhull's publication. I said I thought that the publication of an article with the tripartite agreement incorporated in it would lay aside the Woodhull stories; that I consulted with Dr. Storrs, who was also in favor of this project. Mr. Beecher said, "Oh, Theodore, I wish that of all men in the world you had BEWARE OF PUTTING BOWER IN A CORNER

KEPT CLEAR OF DR. STORES;

I shall never be able to meet Dr. Storrs again."
Mr. Moulton asked me to read the statement I
had prepared, but I told him that I had only the
drast of it ready. I read to Mr. Beecher Elizabeth's letter to Dr. Storrs, which was to be in the
statement. He said if he could stand that he
could stand all; and Mr. Beecher said, "This will
kill me." Beecher said, in one of the last days
of December, at an interview in Mr. Moulton's
house, that if I would not contradict it he would
join with Elizabeth in publishing a card denying
the charges.

The card in question was produced, read and
offered in evidence. It is as follows: KEPT CLEAR OF DR. STORES;

BEECHER'S DENIAL. BEECHER'S DENIAL.

BEGORLYN, Dec. 22, 1872

I solemnly deny the scandialous charge made against Mr. and Mrs. Tilton, and I deny that there has been any criminal relations between us, or any color or reason for the charge. My sequantance with Mrs. Tilton has ever been that of the greatest respect. I here desire to state that Mr. Tilton during the whole of this shameful scandal has invariably spoken in the highest terms of his wife, and shown to me the highest proofs of friendship.

H. W. BRECHER.

Wilness continued: This card was written by

highest proofs of friendship.

H. W. Bercher.

Witness continued: This card was written by Beecher when Mr. Moulton was present. After he had written this paper he asked me if I thought it would be satisfactory. I told him I would like Mrs. Tilton to see it, and I sent for Mrs. Tilton. It was read to her, and was entirely satisfactory to her. Beecher said he would take the card and consider it during the day. This card was never published. Wrs. Tilton prepared a card the day before to be published with Mr. Beecher's, but none of them were ever published. Nothing was said to me about publishing a card. I said I was willing they should publish the card, and told Beecher I would never lift my hand against him, except in self-defence. The letter to the complaining friend was published on either the 28th, 27th or 28th of December. Beecher said te me that he thought publishing it was very injurious; that it would excite the comment we desired to restrain.

THE WOODHULL FUBLICATION

THE WOODHULL PUBLICATION
caused a great stir throughout the country in the
newspapers. During December 1 prepared another statement to be published, as my long
statement was not agreeable to Beecher. 1 prepared a statement to a friend out West. 1 nadnothing to do with the publication of the Bowen
letter in the Sunday press of April, 1873. It was
copied in the Brooklyn Eagle next day. The
tripartite agreement was published on May 30,
1873, with a prefix attached and comments. I
went to Mouiton's next morning and told him I
had consulted with some friends in New York.
Mr. Beecher was sent for. Moulton had some
conversation with him about this publication.
Mouiton denounced it as an act of bad faith. I
told Beecher there should be a disclaimer either
by him or me; that I would not be put in the position of being pardoned by him for some atractiy.
I told him I had resolved to published his THE WOODSTULL PUBLICATION

I told him I had resolved to published his

LETTER OF CONTRITION

in a card, with some comments, to let the public
see who had committed the wrong. I told him I
did not wish to do so if he would publish a card
explaining the matter. I proposed to Moulton
the form of a card I proposed to publish in the
Brooklyn Eagle on the following Menday, and
left it with Moulton for Beecher to see, and I leit.
The next interview occurred on this same evening
at Moulton's. Moulton told me Beecher was
despendent and proposed to resign. I said if ho

did to in this crisis, and if I met him.

I WOULD SHOOT HIM IN THE STREET.

After Beecher had prepared his letter of resignation I went to Moulton's early next morning to see what was the result of Beecher's latter consultation, and Moulton showed me a letter prepared by Beecher in relation to the publication of the tripartite agreement, stating that it was published without the authority of some of the parties named. On the lat of June, 1873, we had an interview at Moulton's house. Moulton would not permit us to see one another. Me kept Beecher up stairs and me down. I do not remember the date of my meeting Beecher after this. The publication of the card of the 2d of June assured

THE PRIENDS OF MR. BENCHMA

mittee, waited upon me shortly after with

A COFF OF THE CHARGES.

preferred against me by West; after this Beecher
and I met at Moulton's house, and he wanted to
know what was to be done in the case of the West
charges; he said everything depended on me, and
I said if this was so I would soon dispose of the
charges; I told him West had visited me and told
me that on examining the matter he thought
Beecher the guilty man; he advised me to appear
before the committee in the autumn in behalf of
the summens, and put the blame where it belonged; West said I was still a member of the
church, my name being still on the rolls, and
threatened to compel me to appear before the
committee; I told West no power on earth could
force me before the committee, and that I was

A MEMBER OF THE CREMICH;

A NEMBER OF THE CHYPICH;

l assured Mr. Beecher that I would insist on my non-membership, and Heecher said, "Theodore, if you take that ground, I am saved:" I also told him that he must assist me in my efforts; I urged on him the passage of a resolution that as I was not a member of the church the roll should be so amended; to this he agreed: I wrote to Mr. Talmage, [letter was produced and identified.] The letter was read, amouncing Mr. Tilton's belief that he was not a member of the church. The witness continued: After the letter was sent to Mr. Talmage I was in Moulton's house; Hoecher came in, and, taking my hands in his, said, "THEODORE, GOD INSTIRED TOU" A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH;

came in, and, taking my hands in his, said,
"THEODORE, GOD INSTIRED TOU
to write that letter;" next day I sent for Beecher
to Moulton's house, in consequence of something
I raw in a moraing paper about my being expelled from the church; I saked him about the
section of the committee, what it was to be that
night, and he said he could not say; Beecher told
me to write to Mr. Samuel Beiger, a member of
the examining committee, and he would toll me
the contemplated action of the committee; Mr.
Beecher then left, and I wrote the letter; I went
to the church resolved itself into a business
meeting, and resolutions were read about my
making charges against Mr. Beecher, and stating
my name should be

my name should be
phopped whom the Rolls;
I rose and said if I had made any charges against
Mr. Heecher I was here to answer them; Mr.
Heecher said he had no charges to make against
me; the matter was fully published at the time,
and I do not care to repeal it.
The winners' letter to Mr. Beiger was read and
put in evidence.
The court then adjourned.

### BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Columbus Stewart, treasurer of Somerse cunty, Maine, is a defaulter in the sum of \$5,000 Wm. Eilies, bitten by a dog last summer, died esterday, in New York, of hydrophobis, after yestorusy, in New York, of hydrophobis, after five days of terrible suffering.

Wm. Gill, one of four men who assaulted and robbed Frank H. Shepherd, last December, on First avenue, New York, has been convicted and sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment. sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment;. Focks, the murderer of the Herndon family, in Prince William county, Virginia, has been recaptured about five inlies from the court-house. He implicates other colored men in the murder, but his statement is not believed. It is expected he will make a confession before he is hung.

Wm. Howard, white, driving a pair of spirited horses to a sleigh, when near West Chester, Ps., the horses became unmanageable, upset the sleigh and threw the occupants on a slone pile. Mr. Howard has his skull fractured. Mrs. Howard was severly injure', and a child, nine years old, dangerously. It is believed that Mr. Howard and the child will die.

Another detachment of troops, numbering one hundred heep, proceeded to Caroquette Monday, and another batch of rioters, including two women, were placed in jall making a total of twenty. All the rioters for whom warrants were issued have been arrested, except one who is concealed near Uaroquette. Eight of the prisoners were committed for trial.

child supposed to be Charlie Ross, at Merchant-ville, N. J. The child proved to be a grandson of 0 to the roving bands, comprising an old woman and four or five women, in whose possessien he was, but bore no resemblance to the missing boy.

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

POINTS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

HUNTING ENCKE'S PERIODIC COMET

The New Coinage and Other Bills.

THE CRUISE OF A MAN-OF-WAR.

Proposed Transfer from the Free List to Butiable-Revenue Receipts and Appointments-Confirmations by the Sennie-What the Committee on Ways and Means Will Do To-day.

Reduction of Salaries. The bill reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment

after the 1st day of July all salaries exceeding \$1,200 per annum, in all branches of the Govern-ment service, civil and military, shall be reduced ten per cent. Internal Revenue Affairs. The following internal revenue appointments were made yesterday: Edward Giddings, col-lector of Washington Territory; Charles V. De Land, collector Sixth district of Michigan; Philip

R. Thompson, storekeeper Seventh district o Kentucky; W. B. Kinyon, gauger Third distric of Wisconsin. The receipts from internal rev enue sources yesterday were \$176,083,29. Secretaries Fish and Bristow The Cabinet session yesterday was of brief du ration, and only routine business was transacted. Fish and Bristow, who are confined to their rest-dences, the former being quite ill, and the latter suffering from a severe contusion of the knee joint. They were represented respectively by Assistant Secretaries Cadwallader and Conant.

Confirmations by the Senate. The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed as follows:

firmed as follows:

Thomas Biddle, of Pennsylvania, minister resident of the United States at Ecuador.

Mclville Cottell, of California, register land office, Stockton, Cal.
Orlando H. Brewster, surveyor general of the United States for Louisiana. Court of Alabama Claims. The bill introduced to-day by Sepator Wash-burs, to amend the law creating the court of ours, to amend the law creating the court of Alabama claims commissioners, provides for the adjudication and payment of all claims of insur-ance companies and insurers and assignees; and, also, of all claims for damage caused by the cruisers Boston, Chickamauga, Georgia, Nash-ville, Retribution, Sallie, Sumter and Tallahas-see and by the Shenand ah previous to February 18, 1865.

A caucus of the Republican members of the House was held last night for the purpose of further considering the Southern question. Speeches ther considering the Southern question. Speeches were made by Messrs. Dawes, Garfield, Hale, of Maine; Tremain, Berry and John Q. Smith, in which numerous suggestions were made, but no definite action on the question was taken by the cancus. It was agreed that the civil rights bill should be taken up and considered by the House to-day, and passed on Thursday, as it can be under the new rule adopted.

The Coinage Bill. The House bill to amend the twenty-nith section of the coinage act of 1873, reported by the Senate Finance Committee yesterday, is amended by this committee so as to provide simply that hereafter no charge shall be made for the copper need for alloy in the colange of gold. The old charge of one fifth of one per centum for converting standard gold bullion into cein was repealed by last month's financial law, and the director of the mint informed the committee that the amount of the present charge, for copper allay does not

The Naw Idvin Mine.

WASHINGTON D. C., Feb. 2, 1875. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin: An item in your issue of the 2d instart places us in a laise position. We are not, and never were, directly or indirectly connected with the New Idria Mining Company, nor has that corporation any interest in the Cerro Benito, the Andy Johnson, the Boston, or the Fourth of July mines. The latter are independent properties belonging to Flint, Bixby & Co., of California, tor whom alone we appear. Nor have we taken any hostile attitude towards the General Land Office, but have simply filed a motion to ascertain what course the office will pursue under the recent House resolution. Not whaling to be complicated in the New Idria-McGarrashan fight, will you make this correction? Very respectfully,

HRITTON, GRAY & DRUMMOND.

A New Government. Sin: An item in your issue of the 2d instant

A New Government. General Butler has presented to the House of Representatives a petition in German and Eog-lish, which was referred to the Committee on the lish, which was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. The petitioners desire the abolition of the Senare, because it is only a copy of the Bristocratic English House of Lords and other monarchies, and pray that the powers now vested in it be transferred to the House of Representatives. They also want the office of President and Vice President and Vice President and Vice President and their respective powers vested in an executive council of seven members to be separately chosen by the House of Hepresentatives, and to be jointly responsible to that body and be subject to its diamissal; also, that article fifteen of the amendments to the Constitution be amended by inserting the word "sex" after the word "color;" and finally that no important law be enforced until it is sanctioned by a majority of the people.

Encke's Periodic Comet.

Encke's Periodic Comet. Rear Admiral Davis, superintendent of the United States naval observatory, has made a report to the Secretary of the Navy relative to observations made of "Encke's" comet, in which he says: "Since January every available opportunity has been used to look for Encke's periodic comet, an elaborate ephemeris of which, by Yon Aster, was furnished to the observatory by the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. As the comet was so far away from both the carth and the sun, (182,000,000 miles from the sun,) it was known to be too laint to be seen in the smaller instruments of the observatory, and the twenty-six-inch equatorial was employed for the search. The comet was first seen by Prof. Holden and Paymaster Tuttle, United States mavy, on the night of January 20. It was externely faint, with no nucleus, and with no well-defined boundary. It will probably be too faint to observe for some weeks. United States naval observatory, has made a re-

The Memphis and El Paso Railroad Exposure. The alleged exposure of the proceedings in Congress connected with the old Memphis and El Paso Railroad Company, made yesterday in one of the New York papers, is not likely to create the sensation evidently expected to follow. The rights of the company in Texas were forfeited many years since, at least so declared the courts, and the attempt to revive them met little favor, although Fremont and hopeful associates were, for a time, confident it would be successful. The company never asked more of Congress than a right of way to the Pacific. The bonds had no fixed value, and the stock, which it is charged was distributed to members of Congress, was utterly worthless and must have been so had the right of way been secured. If any one received it by vote

Alabama Claims.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, yesterday, Judge Baldwin delivered the opinion of the court, sustaining the demurrer entered by the counsel of the United States in case 265—Atram Orborne, jr., vs. The United States. The demurrer denied the right of a ship's master to sue for the sallors on board of the vessel at the time of destruction without authorization from the parties.

the parties.
In cases 1747 and 1375, the decision of the court In cases 1847 and 1375, the decision of the court upon the motion of counsel to substitute a new petition as an amendment, it was announced by Judge Forter, would be held in absyance. The demurrers in cases 19, 22, 207 and 246, denying the right of foreigners, under our fag, to sue, were overnuled; and in cases 118 and 235, denying the right of British subjects to sue, the demurrers were sustained—Judge Rayner delivering the opinion of the court.

In the case of James Hooper, No. 3, in which a motion had been entered for rehearing, and which was argued by Hon. Reverdy Johnson, on the 28th uit, for elsimant, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell for the United States, the opinion of the court was delivered by the presiding judge, Wells, denying the motion to rebear. Case No. 11 was then submitted on the evidence, and argued by Frans W. Hacket for claimant, and Hon. John A. J. Creswell for the United States.

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.
Rear Admiral Mullaney, commanding the North Atlantic station, has forwarded to the

North Atlantic station, has forwarded to the Secretary of the Navy the cruising report of Lieutenant Commander Affred Hopkins, commanding the United States teamer Kansas, upon his recent visit to Statana, Puerto Cabello, Aspinwall, Ac., &c.

Lieutenant Commander Hopkins says that before leaving the Venezuelan coast the robellion in that State had been suppressed, rendering the presence of a man of war no longer necessary in their waters, in which opinion Rear Admiral Mullaney concurs.

After sailing from Key West, November 28, and touching at Havana the next day, the Kansas sailed for Cape Haytien and Samana bay, arriving at the former place December 3, and at Samana bay on the 7th of December, The Ussipee was at Samana bay. Ali well on board.

The Kansas anchored at Puerto Cabello on the 19th of December and found everything in confacion, in consequence of a new and violent revolution which had lately broken out. The town was growded with troops, and provisions of all kinds were at exorbitant priess. The next day news orme that Don Gusman Bianco, the President of Venezuela, had defeated the rebal Gen. Colinas in the West, and had taken all his arcillery, and

munition, etc., and that all of Colinas' troops, except about two thourand, had pronounced for Gurman Blanco. The passage from Pueric Cabello to Aspinwall was a rough one. After further uneventful cruising the Kansas arrived at Key Weston the 18th of January. The health of all on board is good.

The Tariff Bill. It was expected that the Ways and Mean It was expected that the Ways and Means Committee would hold a session yesterday with reference to a consideration of the tariff bill. The final suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury have been made, and all his recommendations have been approved by the President. The bill is now in the hands of the committee, and on its assembling at 10:30 this morning it is expected that the consideration will be entered upon, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will be avere

have been approved by the President. The bill is now in the hands of the committee, and on its assembling at 10:20 this morning it is expected that the consideration will be entered upon, and that the Secretary of the Treasury will be present to explain his recommendations and to answer questions. There is a bare possibility, however, that the bill will not be considered to-day, for the reason that there is unfinished business in the matter of the investigation of the Pacific Mail subsidy, but the known anxiety of Secretary Bristow to have this more important measure taken up will probably lead to the first general debate on the tarifi bill to-day in the committee. The Democratic side of the House do not regard this bill as in any sense a political one. They say it is a business matter, in which the whole courty; is interested, and upon which, in an enlarged degree, the vitality of the Government depends. The greet a division of sentiment among themselves, and do not believe the Republican side of the House will be a unit.

The first great question to come up for debate will be that of an increase of taxation. It is safe to predict that the weight of Democratic authority and advice will be against an increase; if it is demonstrated, however, that, under the isw, the sitcking fund cannot be provided for from the results of the bonds purchased by the Government with the money that should have been credited to the sinking fund, then provision for an increased to the sinking fund, then provision for an increased to the sinking ind, then provision for an increased to the sinking fund. These \$20,000,000 have been expended in the purchase of bonds. It is claimed by some of the leading Democratic lawyers in the House that this fact cancels the debt due the fund. Others claim it does not, and all agree in admitting the technical indebtedness. If it is regarded as merely technical, it is believed by the Democratic assent, a tax of ten per cent, on all the raticles reduced by the tariff of 1572. The Democratic side of the

an actual necessity exists for immense importa-tions for the spring and aummer trade, and that the customs duties for these will amount to quite as much in the way of relief as from an increase in taxation. This, at present, is about the way the matter stands. The first meeting of the com-mittee with the Secretary will enable us to get, perhaps, more solid information.

William Miller, of Winchester, Va., on motio Governor Wells, was admitted as a member he bar of the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. J. E. Willard, confidential elerk of the late Supervising Architect, (Mr. Mullett.) and in charge of the general business desk of that office, has resigned and will embark in the patent busi-

ness.

Senators Hitchcock, West and Ingalls, Assistant Secretaries Comant and Cadwallader and Commissioner Douglass had conferences yesterday with the President previous to the meeting of the Cabinet.

AMUSEMENTS. Ford's Opera House-Col. Mulberry Sellers. Another large audience filled Ford's to reple-tion last evening, and that the inimitable Raymond afforded all present the most satisfactory amurement was evident from the applause that greeted him at every appearance and from the peals of hearty laughter that he evoked whenever he had the stage. There is no gainsaying the fact that he mulberry! Sellers he has found a part that fits him to a nicety, and enables him to display the taient he possesses to rare advantage. Mr. Raymond is favored with fine support. Miss Minnie Comway never appeared to so fine advantage as in the part of Laura Hawkins. Indeed, her acting was an agreeable surprise to the audience, and the applause and recall before the curtain she received were compliments truly merited. Miss Wellsley, Mr. Lanagan and Mr. Glenn also deserve praise for the intelligant man ner in which they acted the roles intrusted to them. Mr. Raymond will continue to appear as Mulberry Sellers every evening this week and at the Saturday vespertine.

Mr. Saville's Benefit. greeted him at every appearance and from the

Mr. Saville's Benefit. A large number of the leading citizens of Washington are busily engaged in perfecting arrangements for a grand benefit, to be given to Mr. J. G. Saville within a few days. The com pliment is most justly deserved, for Mr. Saville not only labored faithfully to provide the public with select and enjoyable amusement during his with select and enjoyable amusement during his lesseeship of the National, but also deported himself in so gentlemanty and obliging a manner as to win the respect and esteem of the community. A number of strong attractors are promised, and there is no doubt that Mr. Saville will leave Washington with a substantial acknowledgment from its citizens of bis services during the past few years. The arrangements are not fully perfected, but particulars will be announced in a day or so.

The public will, on Thursday evening, be pro vided with an opportunity to judge of the merits of the great De Murska, the lyric artist, who has created a furore in every city in which she has repeated this season. The press of the large cities give her the highest praise, and there is no reason to doubt that she will be favored with a flattering reception to morrow evening. A number of talented artists will assist, the attraction heing such as should fill the National theatre to repletion.

One of the most entertaining and profitable lectures in the Congregational course will be sectures in the Congregational course will be given in the church corner of Tenth and G streets, this evening, by Rev. J. H. Vincent, D. D., of New York, upon the subject—"That Boy." This lecture has drawn crowded houses wherever it has been delivered. The Doctor is a fine orator, and his life pictures are drawn with a vividness that charms his hearers. All should bear nim. Reserved seats at Ellie without extra charge.

The Theatre Comique. Mr. Edmund Pierce, at the Comique, with his spirited play of a "Life's Peril," and all the competent variety talent engaged, are drawing great houses and satisfying all patrons.

Death of Hon. Nathan Sargent. Hen. Nathan Sargent, who has been confined o his house, No. 129 East Capitol street, for some time past from ill-health, died yesterday. Mr. Sargent was born in Vermont, and was about 75 years of age. About the year 1840 he was Sergeant-at Arms of the United States Senate, and a correspondent from Washington for several papers in the North, particularly among which was the United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, to which he wrote letters under the nom de plume of Oliver Oldschool. Subsequently he was appointed Register of the Treasury, and

nom de piume of Oliver Oldschool. Subsequently he was appointed Register of the Treasury, and more recently was Commissioner of Customs during the administrations of Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant. He was formerly a member of the Levy Court, and at the time of his death president of the board of trustees of the Reform school of the District of Columbia, in which he took great interest, and his demise will be seriously felt.

He leaves a wife and a widowed daughter, the relic of the Rev. Dr. Olds, formerly pastor of Corlist P. E. church, of this city. Mr. Sargent received an academic education, the best that his native State then afforded. Subsequently he studied law, and after being admitted to the bar he-removed to Alabama, then a newly-admitted State, where he practiced his profession for some years. Here he was married in 1823. His health having failed in Alabama he removed to Western New York, where he continued in the practice of his profession for a few years, but his natural taste as a journalist finally led him into that profession, in which, as editor, and subsequently as a Washington correspondent, he attained a wide celebrity and universal respect for the correctness of his statestents and views of the proceedings of Congress.

Mr. Sargent was an arreat Whig during the existence of that parry, and on the organization of the Republican parry espouned its cause with all the ardor of his nature. Probably there was no man living at the time of his death who had enjoyed to so full an extent the confidence and friendship of Henry Clay. His affection and admiration of Clay ammounted almost to adoration, and he loved to dwell upon the brilliant qualities of that great stateman.

During the last four years Judge Sargent has been engaged upon a work entitled "Public Men and Events," just published by the Lippinsotts, of Philadelphia, and dedicated to the enlight-weed representatives of the American press, of whose number he was siways proud to be considered a member.

ered a member.

His fuperal will take place from his late residence, on Capitol Hill, and he will be buried at Oak Hill cometery.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SHERMAN HUNTING GAMESTERS.

A REGULAR GALE IN THE HOUSE.

The Two Sams Threaten to Resign.

THE DEMOCRATS LOSE THEIR TEMPER.

Protests of Niblack and Beck-Butler. Lamar, Garfield, Cox, Scoffeld Effervesce the Quintessence of Good Rules - The Rules Amended-Messrs. Bandall and Cox Excused from Service on the Rules

Committee.

TCESDAY, February 2, 1875. SENATE. Mr. CAMERON presented credentials of WM. A. Wallace, as Senator from Pennsylvania for the term commencing March 4, 1875; which were read and placed on the file.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Md., presented netition

of citizens of Washington, in reference to the Coreoran Square market-house. District of Co-Mr. CLAYTON presented memorial of

JOSEPH BROOKS, OF ARKANSAS, claiming that he was elected Governor of that State in November, 1872, but that the Guberna-State in November, lerg out that the Guderna-torial office has been usurped by force and frand, and is now held by an armed force. He asks that the lawful government of the State be recognized, and such action be taken by Congress as will protect the constitutional government in said State. Privileges and Elections. Ar. WINDOM submitted the preamble and resolution in reference to

TRANSPORTATION ROUTES TO THE SEABOARD printed in THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN to-Mr. WINDOM asked that the preamble and resolution fie on the table, and said that at an early day he would submit some remarks upon

the subject.
Mr. SHERMAN submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether there is now in force any act of gislation under which the authorities of the District of Columbia are empowered to prosecute and suppress NOTORIOUS GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS

NOTORIOUS GAMBLING ESTABLISHMENTS
in the District, and if there is no such legislation
the committee reports bill to confer such power.
He said that he knew nothing of such matters
personally, but from what he had read in the
newspapers the existence of such establishmouts
here was not only notorious, but a public scandal.
The resolution was then agreed to.
Numerous petitions were presented against the
restoration of the duty on tea and coffee. Fimance.

being proceeded with the Committee on Indian Affairs being called, Mr. INGALLS called up Affairs being called, Mr. INGALLS called up the following:

House bill to authorize the Seneca nation of New York Indians to lease isnds within the Uattaraugus and Alleghany reservations, and to confirm existing leases.

Mr. McUREERY opposed the bill, and said it was an entire reversal of the Indian policy of the Government. The Seneca nation of Indians living on this reservation numbered three thousand peaceable, industrious people, who had lived there for ninety-nine years. They were opposed to this bill, the object of which he intimated was to disposes set them of their lands.

bill, the object of which he intimated was to dispossess them of their lands.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, presented a memorial of the Seneca nation against the oill. He said
it was for the benefit of a railroad company, which
had squeezed concessions out of these poor indians, and now wanted the Government to confirm it in the leases which it had obtained from
the Indians. He condemned strongly the disposition to break faith with the Indians and take
their lands. It was unabile plunder, and the Interior Department was engaged in the schome.

Nichalls said the remarks of Messrs.

Nichasky and Hamilton were based on an entire misapprehension of the facts. He then gave
a brief history of the matter to show that there

a brief history of the matter to show that there was no intention to take any undue advantage of the Indians.

He said that the principal objection to the bill came from the Indians on the Cattarangus reservation. He had in his possession a paper signed by a majority of those on the Allegany reservation in lawor of this bill.

Mr. FENTON havered the bill, which, he said, was approved of by every representative from New York, and would also be approved by his colleague if he were here.

The discussion continued over the morning hour, Mr. MOKRILL, ot Ms., having anneanced that Mr. Sangurey, who had the floor on Louisians, was too much indisposed to speak to-day.

Mr. WASHRURN introduced bill to amend the act for the creation of the Alabama claims commission. Judiciary.

Mr. HIUCHOOCK presented joint resolutions of the Nebraska Legislature, asking establishment of a mint at Omaha. Finance.

Mr. INGALLS presented memorial in favor of the bill for the rale of the Black Hob Indian lands. Laid on the table.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported the bill to provide for the reduction of salaries, and gave notice that he would urge its passage at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Finance,

lest opportunity.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on various recommendations concerning the revenue contained in joint resolutions of the North-Carolina Legislature, and the committee was discharged from their further con-

committee was discharged from their further consideration.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported House bill amending the sundry civil appropriation bill of June, 1874, in regard to the printing the report of the geological survey of the one hundredth meridian. Passed.

Nr. HAMILTON, of Texas, presented memorial of a convention of Oberokee Indians against the establishment of a territorial government over them. Indian Affairs.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported bask the bill of Mr. Clavron to protect States from invasion, with a recommendation that the referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported with amendments bill to amend the twenty-fifth section of the coimage act of 1873.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LOGAN from the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported favorably on bills for the relief of the heirs of Alfred Fry and for thelief of S. M. Hunnicut.
Mr. NORWOOD introduced bill for the relief of Robert Irwin, of Georgia. Judiciary.
The discussion on the bill for the lease of the Seneca Indian lands was continued at much length, and after being amended was passed length, and after being amended was passed, ayes 29, noes 16.

Mr. ALLISON introduced bill to authorize the construction of a pontion bridge across the Mis-sisrippi, near Judoque. Commerce.

The Senate then, after an extensive session, ad-

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. (Continuation of Monday's session.)

recess to that hour. PENSIONERS OF 1812.

Mr. HARRIS, of Va., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill repealing so much of the act of February 14, 1871, granting pensions to cer-tain soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, and the widows of deceased soldiers, as excludes persons from the benefits of the same for disloyalty dur ing the late rebellion.

The House, by a vote of 71 to 77, refused to second the demand.

ond the demand.

AMENDING THE BULES.

AMENDING THE BULLES.

AMENDING THE BULL

The SPEAKER said the language was not the same.

Mr. BECK, of Ky., made the point of order that the gentleman from Massachusetts should not be continuously recognized by the Speaker, to the exclusion of other gentleman.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., thought that his side of the House was entitled to recognition sometimes. The SPEAKER replied, that side had always had more than its proportion of time. The gantleman himself had a day or two since made a similar motion twenty-five times.

Mr. RANDALL said it was a right the Chair could not deprive him of. Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER said: The Chair desired to repel the idea that the minority was not recognised by the Chair. In proportion to numbers they had twice the time that was given to the

Mr. RANDALL moved that the House adjourn. Disagreed to—yeas 88, mays 170.

The question was then taken on Mr. BurLun's proposition, and was rejected—yeas 171,
nays 80—two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pa., inquired if it would be
in order now to move to suspend the rules, and
proceed to the consideration of the appropriation
bills.

The SPEAKER said he would recognize the
proper organ of the House for that purpose. The SPEAKER said he would recognize the proper organ of the House for that purpose.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohlo, then moved to suspend the rules, and pass the rule which was offered yesterday by Mr. Hatts, of Me., as follows:

"Whenever a question is pending before the House the Speaker shall not entertain any motion of a dilatory character, except one motion to adjust and one motion to fat the time to which the House the shall adjourn. But the previous question on the engressment and third reading of any bill or joint resolution shall not be ordered during the first day of its consideration, unless two thirds of the members present shall shoon the demand: Provided. That this rule shall not apply to House resolutions offered in the morning hour of Monday: And provided further. That it shall not apply to any proposition to appropriate the Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., said he should then

THE MINORITY TOO MUCH OF AN ADVANTAGE. Mr. GARFIELD declined to accept the amend-AT. BUILDA, or Mass., said he should then oppose it.

The motion was defeated—yeas, 183; nays, 110—two thirds not voting in the affirmative.

Mr. KASSON, of lows, then offered Mr. Burrlan's resolution allowing the Committee on Rules to report forthwith, and prohibiting dilatory motions pending their consideration.

It was now 12 o'clock, and questions were asked when the House would meet again if it adjourned now.

money or credit or property of the United States, except the regular annual appropriation bills." Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., moved to strike out the words relating to the engrossment and third reading of bills, because it still gave

The SPEAKER replied on Wednesday at 12 The SPEAKER replied on Wednesday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Kasson's motion was then agreed to—yeas, 181; nays, 00—two thirds this time voting in the affirmative.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, then immediately reported from the Committee on Rules, the rule offered by Mr. Halr, of Me., and given above.

Mr. COX. of N. Y., a member of the Committee on Rules, then made the point of order that the committee had had no meeting since Mr. Kasson's resolution was adopted.

The SPEAKER said the resolution was for the purpose of suspending the rules and to enable the committee to report now.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Ind., said this was simply the order of the caucus.

eaucus.
Mr. RANBALL, of Pa., said that in view of what had taken place HE TENDERED HIS RESIGNATION HE TEMPERED HIS RESIGNATION as a member of the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER ruled that the resignation was not in order now. That was a question for future consideration.

Mr. COX, of N. Y., rose to a point of order, and said he had been on the Committee of Rules for years and he never know of such an infringement. He offered his resignation as a member of that committee.

the order of the caucus.

The SPEAKER said the rule was never in the

The SPEAKER said he could not entertain the The SPEAREN said he could not entertain the motion now. The gentleman was sufficiently familiar with the rules to know that his speech was made for dramatic effect.

Mr. COX said the SPEAREN had no right to question his motives or to say he made a speech for dramatic effect.

Mr. LAMAR, of Miss, asked whether the Chair had had a viele to enough the profits of Chair had had a right to question the motive of

any member.
The SPEAKER said no: but it had been intimated that he had decided unjustly, and he might
therefore be excused for speaking somewhat Treely.
Mr. COX said he had not said that the SPHAKER ruled unjustly.

The SPEAKER inquired whether both the greatlemen [Mesers. Cox and Handall] did not know that the questions of their resignations could not be entertained now.

Mr. RANDALL said the SPEAKER had no right question his motives. The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman say his

esignation was in order? Mr. RANDALL replied THAT IT WAS WHEN HE MADE IT,

THAT IT WAS WIEN HE MADE IT, but the Speaker had ruled it out.

Mr. GARFIELD then resumed the floor. He said the committee had within a few days had a full meeting, and had given a full consideration to this rule. There were two things the committee desired. One was to preserve the parliamentary practice, the experience of the past ninuty years, and do nothing that would injure the value of that precedent. There was, however, an evil that this rule was designed and believed able to accomplish its correction. It was an evil that existed in no body in the United States, except the House of Representatives. The rules declared two motions to adjourn not in order, unless there was intervening business, but a motion to fix the day to which to adjourn had been construed as new business, and so it was that these two Motions could be representatives. TWO MOTIONS COULD BE REPRETED ALTER-

Two Motions could he hereath Altherway as long as there was one fifth to order the year and nays. It had been shown that one fifth could say to the House a class of business should not be even taken up for consideration. It had been shown that the House could not take up for consideration and amendment a bill relating to the civil rights of American citisens. One fifth had said the House could take up what they chose to designate, but nothing else. The Committee on Ruies believed the power under the rules was never intended to be used for the purposes to which it had been put. As used, it was revolutionary and destructive of parliamentary order. He did not complain that the minority resorted to milibustering when an attempt was made to force them to a vote without discussion. He had never known it reserted to for that purpose when the minority did not succeed. He had felt on such occasions inclined to commend the Democrate for fillibustering to show an apportunity for discussion. fillibustering to seeme an opportunity for discussing a measure. He believed the majority would adopt no rule they would not be willing to leave as one of the permanent rules of the House. He boped the time would never come when partisan feeling would fead him to act with one fith in saying to the other four fiths, "You shall not consider what I do not like." He might do so to secore an opportunity for debace upon a measure. There was another danger, that if the first part of the resolution only was adopted, that it would allow legislation in the character of claims, subsidies, or "jobs," and the committee had therefore put in the provises.

Mr. STORM, of Pa., asked if the Pacific Mails subsidy was not in an appropriation bill.

Mr. GAEFIELD. Certainly; but it first required a two-thirds vote to put it there.
Mr. GAEFIELD tertainly; but it first required a two-thirds vote to put it there.
Mr. SPEER, of Pa., said the Chorpenning claim and others of that class could be sent to the remark that the rule did not apply to claims of this class. The Chair had repeatedly ruled that a bill to refer a claim to the Court of Claims might remotely involve an expenditure of the public money, and must be considered in Commit-tee of the Whole.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Ind., said, suppose a motion

to adjourn and a motion to in the day have been a decision on the subject under consideration could not be reached.

The SP EAKER said the gentleman restoil his the SFEARER said the gentleman rested his point upon the idea of dilatory motions. A mo-tion to adjourn might be made in good faith. Mr. NIBLACK. Who is the better judge? The SPEARER. The Chair. Air. NIBLACK. That places a power in the Chair against which I PROTEST, AND SHALL ALWAYS PROTEST

Mr. HALE, of Me., then offered an amendment of the rule to strike out three fourths and inser-AIR. KANSON offered an amendment to the effect that this rule snall not be enforced on the first day of the consideration of a question where the previous question has been seconded on that day. Several other gentlemen desired to offer amendments, but the Chair ruled only two amendments in order under the rules.

Mr. BUTLEE made the point of order that they were now working under a suspension of the rules. ules.
The SPEAKER. Then there are no rules?
Mr. BUTLER. The ordinary parliamentary

law.
The SPEAKER. The Chair has never been and STLARES. IN CHAIR has never been able to find out what that was.

Several amendments were read for information. By Mr. BUTLER: To strike out the clause that "the previous question on the third reading shall not be ordered on the first day unless two thirds second the demand."

By Mr. WILS()N, of Ind.: To prevent the reference of claims to the Court of Claims under this rule. By Mr. SPEER, of Pa.: That the rule shall not By Mr. SPEER, of Pa.: That the rule shall not apply to propositions or measures introduced, made or pending when the rule was adopted. By Mr. CESSNA: An amendment offered by him yesterday including the right to the Judiciary Committee to report public measures on Thursdays, and limiting the time to be consumed in the reading of the Journal to thirty minutes. Mr. BECK, of Ky., said he would not have saked the attention of the House on this question, but for the fact of the assumption that this revolutionary measure was necessary because the DEMOCRATS HAD MADE FACTIOUS OPPOSITION DEMOCRATS HAD MADE PACTIOUS OPPOSITION to all business. He denied that they had done so. On the contrary they had belped to put business forward. They had not even asked for general debate on any appropriation bill. When the army bill came up it was objected to, because certain information had not been sent in which the House should have. The gentleman who had charge of the bill [Mr. Werentat] recognized the justice of the demand and abandoned the bill for the time being. Last Tuesday a bill in relation to the Freedman's Bank was reported from the Banktog and Currency Committee. On the Monday previous Mr. Burler had attempted to pass a revolutionary measure through the House. He was defeated because eighteen of his Republican colleagues voted against his proposition. On Tuesday night there was a Republican caucus, and on Wednesdaya Mr. Burler called up a motion to reconsider a vote on the recommitment of a bill which had been laying on the table for over a year. This proposition was fung upon the House, and the Democrata resisted it successfully under the rules of the House. His side of the House was ready at any moment to proceed to the legitimate business of the House, but when

was thrown in they prepared to resist it with all their power. Two thirds of the House may do anything they please. They could expel the whole Democratic side. They have absolute power, but the minority had a rightio resist the passage of fire-brands. He concluded by having read the first page of "Barday's Manual," showing that the rule was adopted by the British House of Commons for the express purpose of protecting the minority in their rights.

Mr. BUTLER, of Alass, said that was a good rule under a kingly Government. No Legislature had such rules as those that governd this House. Where did to ome from? It was a relic of the old slave power. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] It was made to prevent discussion and to prevent any legislation not in accordance with what that power demanded or desired. The correlative of the rule was found in the Democratic conventions, which adopted the two third rule for the like purpose of protecting the slave power. The rule reported by the committee would be a good one if this were the first Monday of December, 1875. But a rule should be made new to meet the present exigency. There are but a A FIRE-BRAND

Nine appropriation bills are yet to be noted on, and there has been no report from the Ways and Heans Committee on the question of the revenue. There is no time to be wasted, and this rule practically permits fillibustaring for one day; and an what pleat Why, that the right of the minority to discuss all measures should be recognized. They did not want discussion. Last week he (sfr. Burtum) had offered debate as long as the opposition wanted it on the civil rights bill, but all they would do was to make dilatory motions. They would not even permit to be read the recolution of the Democratic convention, which deciared in favor of equal rights to all. [Laughter in the galleries.] And white States are being